

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7 1739.

No. 1234.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

S I R,

Temple, Saturday, June 2.



HE mean Arts and miserable Evasions of the Drudges of the Opposition have been so often exposed and confuted, in mere Compassion to their less-discerning Readers, that, notwithstanding their undaunted Courage and amazing Effrontery, one can scarce avoid being surprized at the Assurance with which they labour to have their dirty Invektives against Constitution and Government, Prince and People, accepted as the Result of an Affection for our Sovereign, and a tender Regard for the Liberties and Privileges of their Fellow-Subjects. With this View, they have endeavoured, with incredible Application, to lose the Name of the Party they are employ'd by, and, with Design of removing all Distinctions which must bring upon them the certain Disregard and Contempt of all honest Men, they would gladly mix themselves among the old and invariable Friends of Liberty.—Thus Mr. Common Sense of this Day, with his usual Modesty, acquaints his Readers that the Causes of the old Division into WHIG and TORY have been long removed, and every wise Man has agreed to lay aside the Names of PARTY, since they have no longer any Meaning: By which we are to understand (if the Words have any Meaning at all) That in order to be wise we must esteem all those Friends to the Interests of Great Britain, whose private Views make them earnest to be thought so; and that no Objection may arise from their being known Enemies to this Land,—why, truly, we are to lay aside the Name of Party, and confound the true and unshaken Advocates of the Protestant Religion and Government, with Men who have exerted their utmost Talents to distress these Realms by sowing Disension among the People, and striving to render odious all who merit the Gratitude of their Country, and the Esteem of the real Friends of those Realms.

It is certain, and with Pleasure it must be acknowledged, by all who rejoice in the Prosperity of Great Britain, that the Cause of the old Division into Whig and Tory is happily removed: But Reason declares, and Experience confirms it, that there is, nevertheless, great Cause to guard against the Publick Enemies under every other Distinction whatever; and, however desirable a Coalition of Parties may be, it will never, by the thinking Part of Mankind, be supposed to include Men whose avowed Principles tend to the Subversion of our happy Constitution, and whose Conduct, from their first Entrance into the World, has been one continued Series of Outrages upon whatever has tended to the Establishment of a Protestant Succession.—No, though it is our Interest to be reconciled, it is our Duty to guard against the Injuries that must threaten us from the Pretences of Men with whom to expect an Union to any good Purposes would be highly ridiculous, as it would suppose those the Friends of their Country, who have long piqued themselves upon preferring the Interests of any neighbouring Power before our own, and whose Treachery has been too often detected, their Perfidy too frequently exposed, to leave room to suppose them sincere in any Alteration of Sentiment the constant Disappointment they meet with in their natural Colours may have obliged them to seek Refuge in:—Whig and Tory may be forgotten with Safety, but Friend and Enemy will never be confounded, where a necessary Regard is had to the Tranquillity and Prosperity of a People; it having been the Misfortune of too many Governments to fall Sacrifices to their own supposed Security: For when the Enemies of a State can so far prevail as to have the Supposition of Danger removed, and themselves considered as the zealous Friends of the People they seek to distress, their Designs are in a great Measure facilitated by those they are calculated to destroy; which sufficiently vindicates the Caution taken by the present Administration to distinguish the Friends of a Protestant Government from the Tools of a Faction, which, under the specious Covering of being Protestants themselves, labour incessantly to promote the Interests of Popery; it being a Truth

long ago purchased by fatal Experience, that the Name of Protestant, where the Heart is otherwise, has done more Injury to the Protestant Cause than could have been accomplished by Men destitute of that Disguise.

WHEREFORE, as the Name of Party is so disagreeable to the Malecontents, I know no Way for them to avoid the Odium cast upon the old Tories, than by proving themselves unbiass'd Friends to the Protestant Interest; by pointing out the Zeal they discovered when the Constitution was in the most imminent Danger, their Opposition to such Measures as tended to favour the Designs of France and Rome, the Instances of their Joy on the happy Establishment of the House of Hanover, the Assistance they lent to free the Nation from the bad Consequences which threaten'd our Liberties after the late unnatural Rebellion; and, in fine, the Pains they have taken to render the Weight of Government easy to his present Majesty, and his Royal Father, and to screen the Measures of the Administration from the Knowledge of Foreign Powers.

WHEN the Gentlemen who make the principal Figure, and compose the greatest Number in the Opposition, shall make these Things appear, they will have a very rational Claim to be lighten'd of the stigmatized Name of Veteran Tories, with which, in all Probability, they must dispense, till such Proof be produced; for, spite of all Endeavours to forget themselves, they must know that their Conduct has been irreconcilable with any one fundamental Principle of the Whigs, who have always been consistent with themselves, and have never, in any one Instance, stooped to the Influence of the Enemies of a Protestant Establishment, have never sought Refuge among Papists, nor ever asserted a Protestant Political Body could be in perfect Health with a Papist at its Head.

THE Calculation of Protestants and Papists in Ireland, lately published in the News Papers, tho' more favourable than any made before, serves strongly to enforce the Necessity of Union among Protestants throughout the British Dominions, and the Danger of consenting, from a generous Inclination to reconcile Mankind, to countenance alike all Religious Differences, without Distinction; for though most Sects among Protestants may claim the publick Protection, on Account of their exact Conformity to our political Establishments, the Members of the Church of Rome ought to be view'd in a very different Light. For while the former rejoice in the Enjoyment of their Civil and Religious Liberties, the latter receive the Indulgence they meet with only as the Return of Part of their own ancient Rights, whereby the very Favours extended to them lose the Nature of Obligations, and, instead of disposing them to Gratitude, and a dutiful Inclination to support the Government under which they enjoy Privileges beyond what are granted to Protestants in any Popish Country whatever, they esteem themselves as a People kept out of the Possession of a Country to which they ground a Claim on its being once unhappily over-run by the Errors they still profess, and from thence an Air of Resentment is visible in Men of that Community on Occasions that would produce a contrary Behaviour in any beside themselves.

As the Romish Priests think themselves, as they certainly are, the greatest Losers by the Reformation, it is not strange to find them use every little Art to regain an Influence so beneficial to their Community;—hence they have, for some Years, been known, with the greatest Application imaginable, to try, since the Errors of their Doctrines are so generally understood, and easily exploded, to spread a favourable Opinion of their Tenets, by insinuating the small Difference, with Regard to Essentials, between the Churches of Rome and England, and the great Hardship of Papists being subject to any Inconveniences any other Subjects are exempt from; which, with some well-disposed, unwary People, have so far prevail'd as to make them become the Echo of these designing Incendiaries, and by being known to be wholly disinterested, have innocently brought more People into Approbation of the Romish Doctrines, than any could have done who were openly Members of that Church. And this dangerous Practice has gather'd much Countenance from the scandalous Behaviour of some Gentlemen who, after being many Years Nominal Whigs, on

some trifling Disappointments, have openly join'd with the avowed Enemies of the Protestant Constitution, the known Friends of Popery, and Abettors of every Attempt to introduce Arbitrary Government into this Island;—and those Steps have been properly and very naturally supported by the Writers employ'd to assist them; one of whom was remarkable for his Fervency and Zeal for the Principles of the Whigs, and the other a notorious Popish Incendiary, both of whom, by Way of Lesson to their Readers, every Week carefully enlarge upon the Joint-Labour and Union of Interests concluded between them; to prove that now they are reconciled, no Difference whatever can be an Objection to a Reconciliation between others.—The Effect of this is obvious; if they could succeed, every Bar to the Hopes of Rome would be removed, and Popery, and all her ghastly Attendants, may be safely imported into this Land on a Protestant Bottom, and the Friends of the Reformation, in Return for their Civility, might, possibly, be allowed the Liberty of leaving their Country with the Possession of their Lives,—their Properties would be wanted for other Purposes.

I am, S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

The Archbishop of Paris's Mandate in pursuance of the French King's Letter enjoining Te Deum to be sung on the Proclamation of the Peace.

CHARLES, Archbishop of Paris, &c. The Peace, my Dear Brethren, is happily concluded. The King, who is more ambitious to deserve the Name of Father of his Subjects than the proud Title of a Conqueror, has prefer'd our Ease and Tranquillity to every thing that might be expected from the Ardour of his Troops, and the early Success of his Arms. And at that very instant when he seem'd the most intent to carry on the War with Vigour, his Moderation and his Love for his People, inclin'd him to give Ear to Proposals for extinguishing that Fire which had like to have put all Europe in a Flame.

In Pursuance of this August Monarch's Dispositions, and in Conformity to his Will and Pleasure, that Minister, whose Sincerity has inspir'd Foreigners with the same Confidence in him which his Zeal and Services have justly gain'd him from his Sovereign, immediately brought about a Suspension of Arms, which gave us a Taste of the Fruits of Peace beforehand. He afterwards devoted his Care and Vigilance to the Conclusion of a Treaty, which, by the Advantages it procured to a King, whose Interests ought to be dear to us, put that Prince in a Condition to resign a Throne, without Regret, to which his own Virtues and the Suffrages of a Free Nation had advanced him.

But what Share soever Men have in this Event, we ought not to forget to ascribe the Whole to HIM who holdeth the Hearts of Kings in his Hand, and who turneth them as he will, to make them subservient to those Designs of Mercy and Justice which he has plann'd out for their Subjects: 'Tis the Lord that maketh Peace, and createth War, with all the Calamities that attend it. Being an equitable and a severe Judge, he employs the latter as one of the most dreadful Scourges of his Wrath to punish our Crimes; but being also a tender and compassionate Father, our Repentance disarms him, and makes him suspend that Punishment which we had deserv'd thro' our Ingratitude and our Rebellion.

Let us thank this God of Peace for that precious Gift which is the Subject of our Joy; and let us signify our Gratitude by solemn Thanksgivings: And having such Encouragement from our former Prayers, let us conjure him to confirm what he has wrought in our Favour, by making the Friendship of those Princes perpetual who concur at this Time in the Tranquillity of Europe, and whose Union makes at once for their Security, and for the Happiness of the People under their Governments.

The solemn Act of the University of Paris against the Appellants, was not pass'd without some Protests by the *Anti-Constitutioners*, who have rather chose to part with their Employments than their Sentiments; and the Severity of their Treatment has given Birth to several Satyrs; of which this is one, viz

This is to invite all Gentlemen and Ladies to the Interment of the illustrious Lady Madame, the University of Paris, the eldest Daughter of the King of France, who died at her Palace of the Sciences on the 11th Inst. Anno 1739. Her Corpse is to be deposited in the Church of the Reverend Fathers the Jesuits, there to wait the General Resurrection; and the Abbe de Ventadour, her Heir by Confiscation, is to preach her Funeral Sermon at the Palace of Soubize.

Petersburg, May 11 O. S. The Marriage of Prince Anthony Ulrich, Brother to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with the Princess Anne of Mecklenburg, will be declar'd very shortly at this Court. The Empress having upon this Occasion desir'd the Consent of Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenburg, that Princess's Father, the Czarina has receiv'd a Letter from him, wherein he says, 'That he gives his Consent to the said Marriage with the more Pleasure, because he thinks it a very suitable Match for the Princess his Daughter, and a very advantageous one for the two Families; and that the Choice of her Imperial Majesty renders the said Alliance perfectly agreeable.' Some Robbers having lately broke into several Churches of this City in the Night-time, and having stripp'd the Dead in their Tombs, the Czarina has publish'd a very severe Order against such Practices for the future. The Seraskier of Oczakow, who is Prisoner here, being desirous to maintain his own Charges, obtain'd Leave to send one of his Domesticks to the Bashaw of Bender, who is return'd from thence, and has brought him no less than 14,000 Rubles.

Leeward in Friesland, May 31. The Baron de Burmannia, who was sent by the Prince of Orange to Zealand to engage the States of that Province in some Accommodation with regard to the Affair of Terveer and Flushing, having not succeeded with their High Mightinesses, before he set out from thence to return hither, he, by Order of his Most Serene Highness, delivered a Declaration in Form of a Memorial, importing in Substance, 'That his Most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange perceiving that the Negotiation which had been so long set on Foot, and which had on his Part been carried on with so much Probity and Caution, so much Pains and Expence for mediating an Accommodation with regard to Terveer and Flushing, lost Ground instead of gaining it, he had ordered him to break it off entirely, and to return to Leeward: That his Most Serene Highness flatter'd himself that the States of Zealand would accept of the advantageous Proposal which he had made them to be content with the bare Revenues of that Marquisate, especially that, considering the Goodness of his Cause, he could not easily submit to it; but that perceiving that the States, instead of shewing the least Regard to the said Offer, had utterly rejected it, he had sent Orders to him (M. Burmannia) to break off the Conferences, and to declare that his Most Serene Highness would make no more Proposals on that Head, nor give Ear to any more for the present, but wait for a proper Opportunity to assert his full Right to the said Marquisate.' All our Letters from the Hague own the Necessity there is for proceeding, without Delay, to a Promotion of General Officers, but that 'tis still put off from one Month to another because the States of several Provinces cannot agree in advancing the Prince of Orange to the Dignity of General of the Foot, while those of other Provinces say that it ought not to be denied to him any longer.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, June 1. N. S. On the 25th ult. arrived the Robert and Mary, Pomeroy, from Hamburg: On the 27th, the Mary, Wardlow, from Algiers; the Falmouth, Vigors, from Falmouth; and the Don Carlos, Diggs, from Gallipoly: On the 28th, the Amity, Smithson, from Salonica: On the 27th ult. sailed the Minerva, Carter, for Alexandria: On the 29th, the Pearl, Price, for Naples.

Genoa, June 4. N. S. Since my last arrived the Don Carlos; and the Duke of Lorain, Philips, from London.

Cadiz, May 26. N. S. On the 18th sailed the St. Lewis, Brownell, for Ostend; and the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, for London: On the 12th, the Kingston, Dawson, for London; and the Marblehead

Packet, Colley, for New England: On the 13th, the Hope, Pearson; and the Graham, Dreghorn, for the North: On the 15th, the Loyal Catherine, Brown; and the Scipio, Jones, for London; and the John, Chapman, for Rotterdam.

Lisbon, May 16. N. S. On the 10th arrived the Loyal Elizabeth, Thoddy, from Waterford: On the 12th, the Gallipoly, Sanders, from Naples: On the 14th, the Seafower, Hasleton, from Philadelphia; and the John and Edmund, Coffin, from Carolina: On the 15th, the Providence, Garland, from Wiffbech: On the 16th, the Hanover Packet, Enouf, from Falmouth: On the 12th, sailed the Laurell, Cribb, for Oporto: On the 15th, the Margaret, Phillips; and the Ann, Jameson, for Scotland; the Betty, Donovan, for Waterford; the Sarah, Lynch; and the St. Catherine, Farquet, for Bilbao; the Farnley, Duckert, for London; the St. Michael, Cogland, for Limerick; and the St. Bridget, Phelan, for Norway: On the 16th, the Trimmer, Reddard, for London; and the Lisbon Factor, Fitz Patrick, for Madeira.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, June 2. Arrived the Stannage, Hill, from Antigua; the Lambert, Rathbone, from Barbados; the Bersey, Hoggart, from St. Christopher's; and the Rider Galley, Billings, from Maryland.

Falmouth, June 2. Arrived the True Love, Neagle, from Liverpool; the Truro, Francis, from London; the Seaport, Owen, from Hamburg for Bourdeaux; the Algarve, Burden, from London for Nantz; the Speedwell, Bartlett, from Tenby for Lyme; the Helena, Fry, from Southampton for Lisbon; and the Eagle Packet, from Corunna. No Packet beside in Port. Wind S. W.

Dartmouth, June 3. This Day sailed the Johanna, Fofs; and the Elizabeth, Soper, both of this Place for Guernsey. Wind West.

Pool, June 4. Sailed the Townsend, Tirto, for Newfoundland. Passed by the Young Green, Young, from the Isle of May for the East.

Corves, June 4. Wind S. On the 2d came in the Rebecca, Quea, of and for this Place from Rouen: On the 3d, the Friends Adventure, Gwyn, from Carolina for this Place from Honflour. Sailed the Anna Catherine, from Norway for a Market. Captain Gwyn, from Carolina, on the 19th of April, coming over Carolina Bar, spoke with the America, Gerald, of and from London for Carolina.

Deal, June 5. Wind E. S. E. The King's Ships remain as per my last, with the Samuel, Peirce, and the Friendship, Vittery, for Philadelphia. Arrived the Sea Nymph, Bracey, from Malaga. Came down and sailed thro' the Carolina, Gill, for New York; the Young William, Hartwell, for Havre de Grace; the Cumberland, Wall, for Maryland; and the —, Abbot, for Lisbon.

Gravesend, June 5. Passed by the William and Jane, Clark; the Yarmouth, Davey; the Peter and Bridget, Deal, from Norway; the Richard Falco, from Guernsey; the Endeavour, Smyter, from Carolina; the Freefolk, St. Barbe, from Cork; the Jane, Stretton, from Jamaica; and the Dolphin, Brewen, from South Carolina.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Forster, White, from the Gold Coast; the Antelope Halliburton, from Angola; the Ashworth, Chubbard, from Liverpool; the Brooke, late Cowley, from Calabar; and the Elizabeth Trowles, from London, at Antigua.

The Success Redmond; the Aaron, Hamer; and the Montserrat, Cooper, from London, at Montserrat.

The Dixons Bay, Coulter, from Antigua, at Dover.

L O N D O N.

The Delawar, Capt. Cleland, from Scanderoon and Cyprus for London, was off of Almeria Bay in Spain the 7th of May last, with a contrary Wind. Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princesses Mary and Louisa, being recover'd from their late Indispositions, remov'd from St. James's to Kensington Palace.

The same Day being the first Sitting at Guildhall after Easter Term, the Lord Chief Justice Lee, Lord Chief Justice Willes, Lord Chief Baron Cummyns, and several Serjeants at Law, together with the City Council, and others, were elegantly entertain'd at Goldsmith's Hall by William Westbrook, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of this City.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberties of Westminster met at Westminster-Hall, pursuant to their last Adjournment, and several Persons who stood bound over appeared to their Recognizances; after which the Court adjourned to Wednesday next.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 11 23 | 11 57

Bank Stock 142 1-half, 142. India 167 1-half, South Sea 99. Old Annuity 111. New ditto 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105 3-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan 111 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 94. Royal Assurance 98 3-4th. London Assurance 12. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61 9s. Prem. South Sea ditto 21 3s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21 17s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 91 1s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 5 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 5-8th per Cent. Discount. Million Bank 121.

May 22. 1739.

THE Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance hereby give Notice, That on Friday the 8th of June next they will sell by Auction to the best Bidder, at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London, several Parcels of Tarr'd Rope, Breechings, Tackles, White Rope, Parchment and Paper Cartridges, Funnels of Lead, Powder-Horns, Tann'd Hides, Pole-Axes, Pulleys, Lead and Sea Muskets, Pistols, Swords and Bayonets, with other old and unserviceable Stores, which may be viewed till the Time of Sale at the said Office, where printed Lists of the Lots will be delivered to such as call for them.

BOOKS by Auction.

This Day is published,

A Catalogue of the Library of Sir Roger Merdith, Bart. deceased; which will be sold by Auction at the Swan Inn in the High Street at Maidstone, beginning on Monday June 11. 1739. at Five o'Clock in the Evening, and to continue every Day 'till the Whole are Sold. Catalogues may be had Gratis of Mr. Duddle in Pall-Mall, and Mr. Littleton in Fleetstreet, London; Mr. Abree at Canterbury, and at the Place of Sale.

This Day is Published,

(Price One Shilling.)

Occasion'd by the Atheistical Tendency of some modern Notions.

AN HYMN to the Supreme Being.

With a Preface on the General Design of it.

By Mr. BRIDGES.

Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis

Laudibus qui res hominum ac Deorum,

Qui mare & terras, variisque Mundum

Temperat horis?

Ad Providentia curam duo pertinent: Ratio Ordinis, qua dicitur Providentia & dispositio, & Executio Ordinis, que dicitur Gubernatio.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is published,

(On a large Paper) **THE THIRD EDITION,** Corrected, of

A General Abridgment of Cases in Equity, Argued and Adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, &c. With several Cases never before published, alphabetically digested under proper Titles, with Notes and References to the Whole: And three Tables, the First of the Names of the Cases; the Second of the several Titles, with their Divisions and Subdivisions; and the Third of the Matter under general Heads.

By a Gentleman of the Middle-Temple.

Printed for HENRY LINTOT.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

Being a pleasant Compound Medicament, Chymically prepar'd of the choicest Anti-Hystericks in the whole Art of Chymistry.

WHICH speedily and infallibly cures all HYSTERIC DISEASES, whether Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, how ever circumstanc'd, or to what Degree soever advanc'd, or of ever so long standing, so as never to return again.

This Medicine having cured Thousands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it strikes immediately at the first Cause of this Distemper, and entirely destroys it Root and Branch, rectifies that vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the first and chief Cause, and thereby cures Indigestion, purifies the Blood and Spirits, strengthens the Brain and Nerves, cleans the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from confused Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturb'd Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Trembling of the Heart, and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Distemper; for, cast away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

It is sold for 4s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toyshop, at the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Bury in the Poultry and no where else. Where it has been sold near 20 Years, with the greatest Success and Benefit to the Publick, notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication.